

SPORTS



Big show of figure skaters in Luzhniki

(Continued from page 1)

A light allusion. They were creditably replaced by Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, also from Leningrad, who took the lead after the first day.

Among the women the leaders are Kira Ivanova, Natalya Lubovskaya and Anna Kondratyeva of the USSR after the compulsory event. Taking part are 10 skaters from 11 nations.

Soviet sportsmen confidently lead in all the events, and, frankly speaking, there is nothing surprising in it. In recent years the mastery of Soviet skaters has markedly improved not just in the events where they are traditionally strong but in the men's and, the main thing, in the women's singles. And we are deeply convinced that even if the tournament was attended by more experienced skaters from abroad they would have hardly managed to beat our skaters. Maybe this sounds somewhat presumptuous but for the present day it is a fact. Evidence of it may be the most complex new programmes shown in all the events and acute competition, since, apart from all other things, this tournament is, for Soviet participants, one of the main elimination stages for the European and world championships.

So, in the next issue, we will sum up this most interesting five-day competition.



Andre Bourgeois of Canada.



Sophie Merigot-Philippe Berthe of France.



Olga Voloshinskaya and Alexander Svinin of the USSR.



Andrea Savorgnani of Italy.

strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two nations. We always look forward to meeting Soviet figure skaters and gymnasts in Canada and, certainly, to the matches between Canadian and Soviet ice-hockey teams.

Many-time world dancing champion Bernard Ford (Britain) just could not count how many times he was in Moscow, because he competed many times on the Moscow ice with Diane Towler and this is not the first time he comes here as coach for Canadian dance duos.

Asked about changes which might affect figure skating in the new four-year period, the recognized master said:

I think that the biggest progress will be in the pairs event, which ought to become more attractive. The thing is that in this event the figure skaters and choreographers are resorting increasingly to the dances while searching for purely pairs elements and making the programmes more complex. Sharing his impressions on the current event he stressed the higher mastery of young Soviet dancing duos, as well as interesting programmes by 1984 Olympic award winners Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin, Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

It is a pleasure to come to Moscow again, said Ford. Each time Moscow reminds me of my years in a competitive sport. Here I have many friends, and I am glad to meet them and this hospitable city.

The "Moscow News" Prize competitions were covered by our special correspondents Alexander BUTSENIN, Yevgeny LANFANG and Konstantin RAZIN, photos by Andrei KNYAZEV.

Complete victory of Soviet chess school

The chess Olympiad in Salnik is over and here are the final results: the USSR men's team — 41 points, followed by Britain — 37, the USA — 35, Hungary — 34.5 and Romania — 31. Incidentally, only these five teams have won the right to compete next year in Lucerne (Switzerland) in the new contest under FILA aegis — the first in the history of men's team world championships. The remaining competitors will be champion teams of Europe, America, Asia and Africa, as well as Switzerland, organizers of this unprecedented tournament.

The women's top five teams in Salnik were the USSR (with 32 points), Bulgaria (27.5), Romania (27), China and West Germany (26 each).

In the men's section the three absolutely best results were shown by Belyavsky, Vaganian and John Nunn of Britain. Semenov, Marina Volok (Bulgaria) and Pia Cramling of Sweden. Vaganian and Semenov were considered among the best on individual boards.

FOR LION CUP

The International tournament for the Lion Cup has ended with the traditional success of Soviet freestyle wrestlers at Goleborg, Sweden. All eight Soviet participants entered the finals and came in the top three.



Japanese figure skaters and Mitsuhiro Kozuka (centre), head of the delegation.

Why our tournament attracts guests

Interview at the edge of ice

Talking to our long-time acquaintance, head of the Japanese delegation Mitsuhiro Kozuka, we touched on two renowned events connected with the tournament. The first is that, as remarked the Japanese guest, he comes to the tournament for the tenth time, and the second is that he would like very much to come here next year. It is because the event will be held for the 20th time, he stressed.

This tournament attracts Japanese sportsmen by offering them the opportunity to test their preparedness for the new

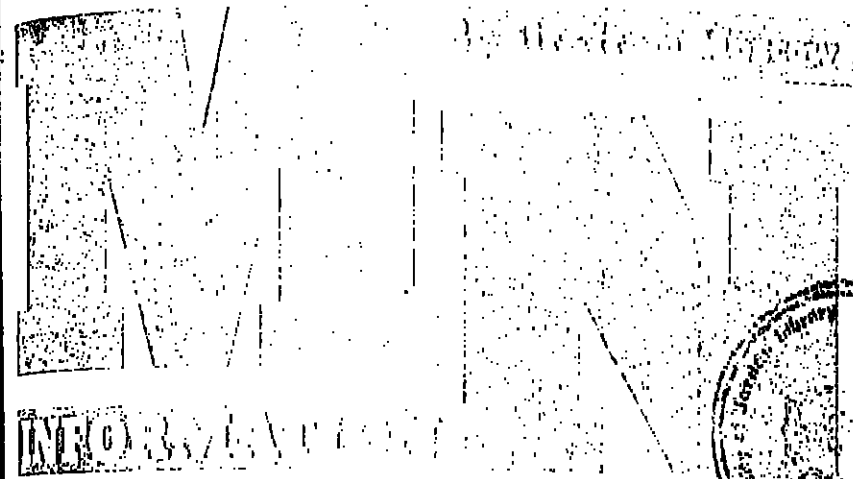
season in competition with renowned masters of world figure skating, meet noted specialists, and see the trends which have made themselves apparent in this or that event at the start of the season.

In recent years Soviet skaters competed in Japan several times, which gave pleasure to our fans. The success of the meets of the figure skaters of the USSR and Japan told the start for international figure-skating events in our country sponsored by the NHK broadcasting corporation.

With Canadian skater Gordon Forbes and Andre Bourgeois we talked right after their short programme performance.

The level of competition in the men's singles is very high, said Forbes, participant of the last world championship. Especially strong is your world bronze medalist Alexander Fadeyev. The atmosphere of friendship and acute competition, the viewers who know well the ins and outs of figure skating, and the great number of the entrants make this event a real figure-skating festival.

As far as I know, recently an accord between the USSR and Canada was signed on the development of bilateral sports contacts, Bourgeois stressed. I think this is very important for



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The people's living creativity

In all-Union practical-scientific conference on "The Perfection of Socialist Ideology and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the June 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee" has been held in Moscow.

In an address to the delegates to the conference Konstantin Chernenko formulated the tasks of the ideological work in the light of the decisions of the June Plenary Meeting with regard to the present moment and a historical perspective.

A report was made by Mikhail GORBACHOV, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said, in particular, that the year and a half that has passed since the Plenary Meeting convincingly demonstrated how timely and all-encompassing its decisions were, and putting ideological work to

work is provided by the theoretical guidelines and propositions formulated by Konstantin Chernenko concerning the attained level of Soviet society's social maturity. The conclusion that we are at the beginning of a historically prolonged stage of developed socialism has received profound substantiation. The concept of a developed socialist society, elaborated by the Party, is being specified on this basis.

The assessments and conclusions that have been made warn us against rushing ahead, against confusing what we have and what must be achieved. On the other hand, they clearly indicate that it is impossible to be slow in practical action, in realizing the urgent problems and in overcoming drawbacks.

(Continued on page 2)

WINNERS RECEIVE PRIZES

Competition of figure skaters from 14 countries for the 'Moscow News' Prize

* The "Crystal Skates" of the newspaper were awarded to Soviet sportsmen Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov (pairs), Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko (dances), Alexander Fadeyev and Kira Ivanova (singles).

* Kira Ivanova—the first holder of four "Crystal Skates".



Alexander Fadeyev of the USSR.

* The best foreign dancing pair of Isabelle Duchesnay and Paul Duchesnay of Canada were awarded the traditional prizes of V/O Mezhdunarodnyaya Kalga.

* 91 sportsmen (45 foreign and 46 Soviet) struggled for the paper prizes during five days.

* The competition was handled by judges from 14 countries. Present at the tournament was ISU first vice-president Josef Dedlic of Czechoslovakia.

* There was a send-off staged for noted Soviet skater Yelena Vodorenkova, world and European award winner, many-time national champion, who quit competitive sport.



Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

Tashkent celebrates anniversary

Tashkent was recently the scene of the 60th anniversary celebrations of Soviet Uzbekistan and the republic's Communist Party.

A military parade and a demonstration of working people were held in Lenin Square, Tashkent, back to life after the earthquake. Addressing a delegation meeting, Member of the Politbureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Federation V. Voronin, head of the Uzbek SSR and other republics recognized the impressive achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Before the Revolution Uzbekistan had only 18,000 workers. Today they are nearly 170,000. Industrial production has increased more than 900 times.

The republic's 1,700 enterprises turn out ad-

vanced planes, tractors, agricultural machines and metal, mineral fertilizers and electronic instruments, fabrics and foodstuffs. Nearly all of them were set up in the years of Soviet power.

✦ In pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan there was one literate person out of every 50 people. Illiteracy in the republic has long been stamped out. Today one in five working people is a higher or specialized secondary graduate.

✦ Uzbekistan accounts for over two-thirds of the all-Union cotton yield.

✦ With the assistance of all Soviet peoples Uzbekistan has become a highly developed republic. Its experience is now being widely used in other places.

International Forum of Lawyers

It is a paramount duty for the lawyers of the world to be active in their efforts to eliminate both the threat of nuclear war and the use of force in relations between states, said speakers who addressed an international meeting of jurists which has taken place in Moscow attended by representatives of the Soviet Lawyers' Association and of the International Commission of Jurists.

All the people of common sense throughout the world are against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and they all support disarmament, said Vice-President of the International Commission of Jurists Mr. Humphrey of Canada. It is therefore no mere coincidence that this subject took up the central place in our discussions. It was a very useful meeting which I am sure will have a favourable effect on the development of cooperation with our Soviet colleagues, and there should be no barriers to this cooperation.

ARMAND HAMMER: To believe in dialogue

Noted representative of the American business circles, President and Board Chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer visited Moscow where he was received by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. Below is our interview with him.

Q: Mr. Hammer, for over sixty years now of misadventures and wars with our country, you have long lived in Russia and have more than once come here for short visits. Why is your present visit to the USSR?

(Continued on page 3)

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To justify the aggression

Managua. President Reagan's allegations that Soviet ships are bringing MIG fighter-bombers to Nicaragua are deliberate lies aimed at justifying a direct armed aggression by the United States against the Nicaraguan people, as said here Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation, Coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction. Addressing a press conference after a meeting he had with a group of American Congressmen, the Nicaraguan leader stressed that the United States is well informed that there are no combat planes on the Nicaraguan territory.

The provocative ballyhoo raised by the White House around Soviet MIG fighters, he said, tallies well with his attempts to deceive the American public and to make it believe that there is a non-existent threat from Nicaragua and also that there is a need for an armed intervention by the United States into the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Also subordinated to this aim is the new anti-Nicaragua campaign in the course of which the White House propaganda machine defies the truth in alleging that Nicaragua intends to use chemical weapons against its neighbours.

REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Washington. The American President Ronald Reagan has held a press conference at which he touched on some foreign political issues.

Among other things, he declared that he does not intend to give up the programme for the construction of the first-strike MX intercontinental ballistic missiles whose elimination is increasingly demanded by the American public and Congress. He alleged that this programme is vital for the United States.

As is known, the plans for the creation and deployment of the first 100 MX missiles, each of which carries ten warheads, is the backbone of the programme for the rearmament of America aimed at



The United States has taken another dangerous step towards outer space militarization. A decision has been taken by President Reagan to set up a United Space Command within the Pentagon.

Drawing by V. Perukhov

attaining a one-sided military superiority over the Soviet Union. According to the information at the disposal of specialists, the MX programme will cost dozens of thousands of millions of dollars, while the entire programme for the rearmament of America devised to last for several years is worth two-odd million million dollars.

KING HUSSEIN SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

London. King Hussein of Jordan has expressed his support for the idea of holding an international conference on a settlement in the Middle East.

Speaking in London, he stressed that such a conference, held under the United Nations auspices, should be attended by all the sides involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Jordanian leader has condemned the expansionist course by Tel Aviv seeking the establishment of its hegemony over the Arab countries.

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THE PEOPLE'S LIVING CREATIVITY

(Continued from page 1)

It will be necessary to bring about far-reaching changes in the economy and the entire system of social relations, and to ensure a qualitatively higher level of Soviet people's life. As a result, socialism will rise to a new stage of maturity.

The speaker said that vast possibilities of accelerating society's socio-economic development are inherent in combining the initiative and independent action of the masses and the scientifically grounded, creative approach to the solution of urgent problems. Mikhail Gorbachev said that the effectiveness of social sciences has risen since the June Plenary Meeting, but that social scientists are still slow and tight in tackling key theoretical problems. He pointed out some of these problems:

- the creation of a developed concept of the ways of transition to a dynamic, highly effective economy, and the moulding of a more perfect economic mechanism;
- the interaction of modern productive forces and the socialist relations of production;
- the development of the people's socialist self-government;
- taking into account the interests of different social groups in our political system, and the scientific elaboration of the principle of democratic centralism in present-day conditions.

He singled out, in particular, the task of achieving a resolute breakthrough in intensifying social production and raising its effectiveness on the latest scientific and technical basis. Questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, as is well known, will be discussed at the next Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Paramount importance is attached to the strategy of further developing the scientific, technological and production potential.

Scientific and technological progress demands a closer attention to the cultural and technological level of the working class and the peasantry, and a radical improvement of the training and perfecting of society's main productive force.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Central Committee of the Party considers that an ever-growing attention to social questions, no matter what aspects of life they may concern, must be the law for all state, economic and public organizations, central bodies and local authorities. No references to objective circumstances can justify the lack of attention to people's needs. For us, Communists, this is a matter of principle.

He further noted that socialism has exerted and continues to exert its main impact on world development through its economic policy and its successes in the socio-economic field. Every new step forward along this road is the most cogent argument in favour of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life. Socialist ideology carries with it the genuinely humane ideal of social progress, of the development of the human personality, a world without wars and wars, without exploitation and oppression.

On questions of organizing work the conference was addressed by Mikhail ZIMYANIN, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that the party has over 65 million people and must have a high level of political and economic education and said that his study helps promote labour and political activity.

In carrying out the duties of the June Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, the Party committees are completing the building of a united counter-propaganda system. However, the task set by the Party of not parting a more vigorous character to counter-propaganda has by no means been fulfilled. The class enemy would like to push us onto the defensive. This must not be allowed to happen. The moral truth is on our side. To day we possess irrefutable historical arguments in favour of socialism.

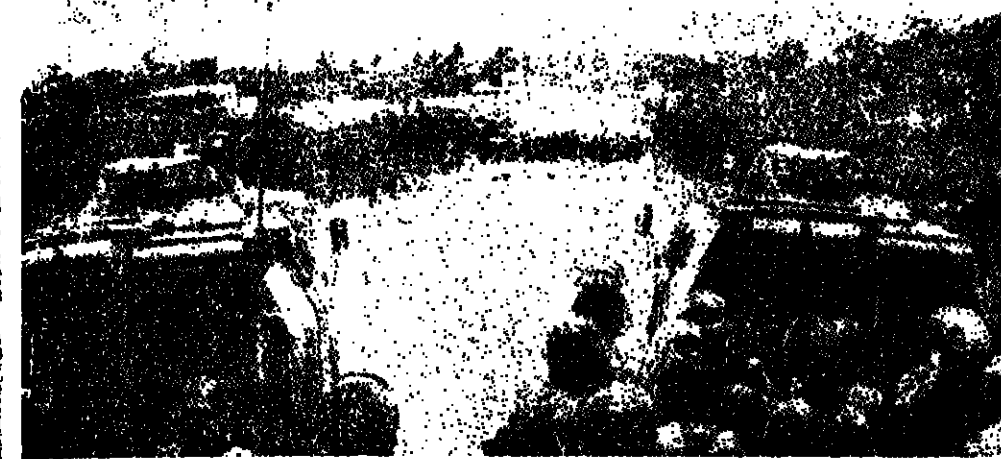
WHAT WAS DOCTOR EPPINGER?

Bonn. AP news agency reports from the city of Freiburg (West Germany) that the Eppinger Prize awarded to medical scientists for health research has been annulled. The decision follows an scandalous exposure of the prize Eppinger, after whom the prize is named, personally took part in criminal experiments on people during the years of the Nazi regime in Germany. Among other things, the exposures concerned "research" which Eppinger carried out in the Dachau concentration camp. He is also mentioned in the Nuremberg trial documents. The news agency points out that Eppinger committed suicide in 1946 in a judicial persecution.

FACTS and EVENTS

● As US Navy Secretary John Lehman said Pentagon contractors have been awarded new contracts worth nearly 2,000 million dollars for the manufacture of ten submarines and four ships.

● According to the statistics released by the press service of the North Atlantic Bloc, Japan's military expenditure in 1984 was 147.5 billion yen, or 1.2 per cent of the country's GNP. This is 10 thousand million yen more than in 1983.



The situation in New Caledonia, an overseas territory of France in the Pacific, has sharply aggravated. The French authorities have dispatched a large contingent of police to the archipelago in reply to demands for independence by the natives.

SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa. Food and medicines are being delivered to the northern and eastern areas of Ethiopia which are hit by severe drought. Their transportation involves some 5,500 lorries. Considerable amount is flown by helicopter planes, while helicopters provided by the Soviet Union carry it to remote areas.

The Government of Ethiopia is taking urgent measures to ease the situation in the drought-stricken areas. A programme is underway for resettling residents of arid areas on fertile lands. Most reports indicate that over 5,000 people have already been resettled in the Kefta, Illubabor and Wollega provinces, where they can engage in productive activities with state assistance.

FACTS and EVENTS

● 400 former members of the so-called people's front for the liberation of Ethiopia who voluntarily joined government forces say their action was motivated by their desire to fight in the ranks of the revolutionary army.

● The Government of India has expelled two staff members of the US New Solidarity International Press Service and closed its bureau in New Delhi, following an exposure of the espionage operations of the organization set up by the USCIA for installing its agents into India's media.

● The American peace researcher William Arkin has passed on to Iceland's Government a secret document from which it follows that President Reagan has given his consent to the deployment in Iceland of 48 nuclear depth charges.

How much for a Congressman's seat now?

New York. A survey carried out by the Sunlight News Service company at the request of The New York Times has lowered the question as to how much an American Congressman's position is worth now. According to company experts, an average 325,000 dollars was needed this year to secure a House seat, a 23 per cent rise on the 1982 mid-term election figure.

OATH OF POLICEMEN

Tokyo. The chief police department of Japan has announced that it has discovered a method to put an end to the epidemic of corruption and crime among the local "guardians" of law and order. For this purpose the newspaper "Tokyo Shimbun" reports, a special course of lectures on "ethics and good behaviour" will be held out at all the police schools and stations. The lectures will impress on the district

ARMAND HAMMER: To believe in dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

Q: Several years ago you already gave us several letters by Lenin. What are they for you: mere autographs of a great man or something more?

A: For me letters by Marx and Lenin are historical documents which shed more light on the work of real geniuses of mankind. In giving over these autographs to the USSR I was guided by the fact that they are precious relics for the Soviet people, for I am convinced that these documents must belong to the real spiritual inheritors of their authors.

As you know, I was lucky to personally know Vladimir Lenin and met him on several occasions. He was not only an outstanding state and political figure but an extremely likable

man. I have brought my deepest respect for him through my whole life. His idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems became guiding for me.

Q: How do you assess prospects for Soviet-American relations?

A: A businessman should not look at things through rose spectacles, yet I hope for a warm long.

The Soviet Union has taken a firm line towards the arms race, and, without hiding, admits that summit talks could bring good fruit only on the condition that the American side switches over from words on its desire for peace to actions. I appreciate your position. It is quite justified.

Science and technology

With scarce oil resources. Newspapers have already written of an experiment in Brazil where an alcohol from sugar cane was used as a car fuel. Recently a new replacement, cocoon, was tried out in the Philippines. It is obtained from copra. The raw material resources for the fuel in the country are tremendous. Indeed, of every hundred tons picked worldwide 95 come from the Philippines.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

British archaeologists working in Syria succeeded in discovering traces of early writing. According to Prof David Oates of the University of London, who, together with Dr Joan Oates of the University of Cambridge, heads this work, two clay tablets depicting animals and figures "relate to a rather early stage in the development of the system of writing". The tablets, both made of non-fired clay, are about 4 cm long.

OF INTEREST

To disco rhythm. It turned out that elephants can not only work but also take pleasure in dancing, preferably to disco rhythms, play football in such a way that footings run high during the long, zealous chases; each other and, particularly, in relay-races. They can also compete with people in tug of war. What's more, they win with dignity and "lost" characteristic of elephants.

All these unusual "skills" of elephants are shown in Berlin, in the circus "Elephantia".

I want to drive a tram-car. A long queue has lined up to a tram-car in the cold November

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AFRICAN TRAGEDY

The dependence on former metropolises and the plunderous policy of transnational corporations towards developing nations is a major reason for the low efficiency of African agriculture which has aggravated the food problem on the continent, contends PRAVDA's Algerian correspondent Sergei Pilav. He points out that Africa inherited from colonialism a predominantly monocultural agriculture. Under TNC's pressure its economy is still largely oriented on the world capitalist market and suffers most serious blows during its crisis periods. The neocolonial policy of imperialist nations towards most African nations narrows the latter's opportunity for strengthening their own industry and agriculture. For transnationals the African states have been and are the suppliers of raw materials.

For many African nations their present tragedy is another proof of the critical importance for them of real economic independence. Only that could make it possible to successfully battle the effects of natural calamities, hunger, as well as to achieve an upsurge in agriculture and the economy as a whole, the paper points out.

TEL AVIV'S STRATAGEM IN LEBANON

About Tel Aviv's manoeuvrings at the Lebanese-Israeli talks, writes IZVESTIA's political observer, Konstantin Golovodov. He points, among other things, to the following stratagem by the Israeli leaders:

They declared that they had established a three-month term for the achievement of results in the negotiations with Lebanon, and in case of the failure of these negotiations they will start to act at their own discretion. The essence of the ultimatum is simple, all the more so that the Israeli side takes an obstructionist position and puts forward conditions deliberately unacceptable for the Lebanese. It is obvious that the efforts made by Tel Aviv are aimed at being able to accuse the Lebanese side, in three months' time, or even earlier, of defaulting the negotiations so as to carry out a plan, long before conceived by the Israeli, of unilateral measures to secure Israel's northern borders with a partial redeployment of the forces of invasion. This in turn must lead to the same result — conversion of southern Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate.

WHAT HAVE PERSHING'S BROUGHT TO EUROPE?

Writing in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA Anatoly Krashtov stresses that NATO propagandists try to convince their peoples that they would be more secure once Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were in place, but this is far from the truth. Not only have the hundred-plus American missiles positioned this past year in Europe failed the Geneva talks, they necessitated military countermeasures by the USSR and its allies, for they just could not let the balance of power in Europe be upset. The parity, too, was restored — at a higher level.

Not only the USA is to blame. The blame is shared by those West European politicians who have placed their countries at the disposal of the USA. Yielding to Washington's pressure and placing the notorious "Western solidarity" ahead of their own national interests, they turned West European peoples into the hostages of US nuclear strategy, the author concludes.

THE GREEN LIGHT TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF DEATH

KRASNOYA ZVEZDA writes that this year the Council of the West European Union has lifted from the Federal Republic of Germany the last bans on the manufacture of strategic bombers and long-range missiles, and in this way gave a green light to the creators of offensive weapons in West Germany.

Having received this support from the partners in the North Atlantic Alliance, the military and political leadership of the FRG, by everything, intends to strengthen the course towards further build-ups in military and industrial potential for the purpose of implementation of technical re-equipment of the Bundeswehr so as to raise its combat capabilities and to strengthen the country's influence within NATO. The following facts testify to this. The FRG Defence Minister Manfred Wörner, for example, has presented a new plan for the development of the Bundeswehr for the next fifteen years under the title, "Bundeswehr 1985". Its main direction is build-ups in arms in keeping with the plan until the end of the century nearly 300 thousand million DM will be spent on purchases of weapons for the Bundeswehr.

The implementation of this programme will mean a sharp swing of the entire economic structure of the country towards militarization, a swing which has been unprecedented in the entire history of the Federal Republic.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

BILLIONS FOR VIOLENCE ESCALATION

Washington is now busy specifying its 1985 "foreign military aid" programme — how much to give and to whom, and most important, for what purpose. In other words, the issue hangs on the political and other non-material dividends the USA will accrue from these funds.

While another batch of arms was recently on its way to Pakistan a Pentagon spokesman claimed it would help achieve the goals of US foreign policy. On the military plane, the most crucial of these goals is the establishment of American military beachheads around the globe, to use the latter for the exertion of pressure on the peoples — in the respective regions — and for interfering in their internal affairs. Pakistan is also seen as one of such beachheads in the Indian Ocean and Southern Asia. But what is the by-product, so to say, of these efforts made by Washington?

Ever since the five-year US military aid programme to Pakistan was launched tensions have mounted throughout Indonesia. Indeed, no other outcome of these efforts could have been

anticipated, as Pakistan's armament programme is out of proportion with its real defence needs. It is specially focused on offensive weapons, posing a real threat to the security of neighbouring nations.

Residents of India's north-western states now being infiltrated from abroad by armed separatists as well as Afghan villagers constantly shelled by long-range cannons supplied to Pakistan by the USA, are now suffering as a result of the above-mentioned efforts.

The escalation of bloodshed is intensified, too, by the 280 million dollars the USA has earmarked for Afghan counter-revolutionary groupings in 1985. According to Washington, these funds would help buy the latest tools of terror. Evidently, some of this money will be set aside as "remuneration" for the most dedicated bandits who receive special bonuses for every murdered supporter of the revolution, be it a government official, doctor, teacher, schoolboy or clergyman.

Washington expects similar "dividends" in human suffering

and lives on arms "investment" in Central America. For instance, El Salvador has been promised 130 million dollars next year, mainly for the purchase of "man-hunting" choppers and rapid-firing machine-guns capable of killing all the residents of a large area in a matter of seconds, as well as other effective mass slaughter means needed by the rulers in El Salvador to suppress their own people.

Honduras has been promised 62.5 million dollars as remuneration for becoming, in the first place, a US Army beachhead in Central America and, secondly, the strongpoint of counter-revolutionary gangs making terrorist incursions into Nicaragua. But the general "foreign policy goal" of US military aid is suppression of the national liberation struggle in Central America with the hands of its recipients, until Washington demands it necessary to resort to its own open intervention as it did in Grenada and is planning to do in Nicaragua.

Like before, nearly a quarter

of all the "foreign military aid" allocations for 1985 is meant for Israel. But Tel Aviv is nevertheless indignant, thinking that the services it renders Washington cost at least three times that remuneration. The nature of these services is well known and is no secret to the Lebanese, Palestinians and other Arab peoples. Accordingly, Washington promises to review it while in the meantime consoling Tel Aviv by advising it to use the 1,200 million dollars "economic aid" to boost its military potential. That is precisely what "The Washington Post" wrote in its November 22, 1984 issue.

The range of "mutual services" sought after by Washington for its military aid is rather broad. These include bases for the US Navy and Air Force on the territories of recipient nations, banishment bases for the "rapid deployment force" and its arms depots, participation in various US "show of strength", covert and overt activities of Washington against unfriendly countries and regimes, etc.

But the overriding consideration is advantage for the USA itself — only that and at any cost, even if that leads to more tensions and less stability in many parts of the globe, even if elementary rules of international law and Washington-advocated "American moral values" are trampled upon. Washington's current bargaining out of military aid to its individual clients, convincingly confirms this: it would result in nothing else but more violence around the globe and more blood and tears for its victims.

Handwritten note: "The 1985 US military aid programme to Pakistan is a major step towards the escalation of violence in the Middle East."

Round the Soviet Union

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FAMILY AND DEMOGRAPHY

CHUMAKOV'S VACCINE FOR TEN MILLION JAPANESE CHILDREN

FUR SEALS FEELING COMFORTABLE



Atomic power stations: reliability and safety

Electronic computers for ports

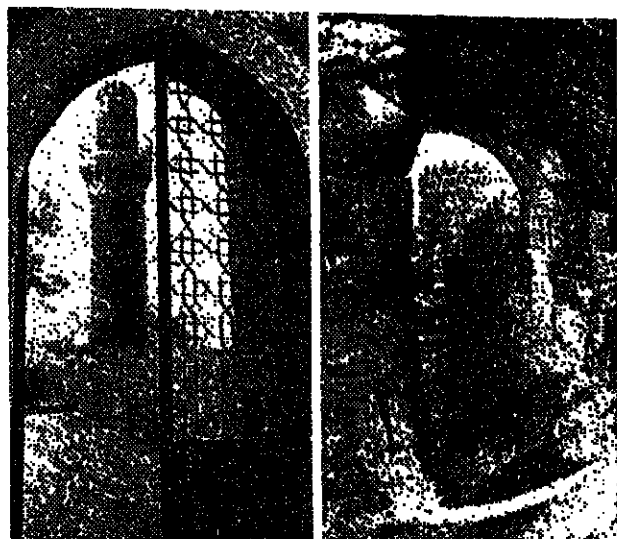
Gas from beyond the Arctic Circle

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